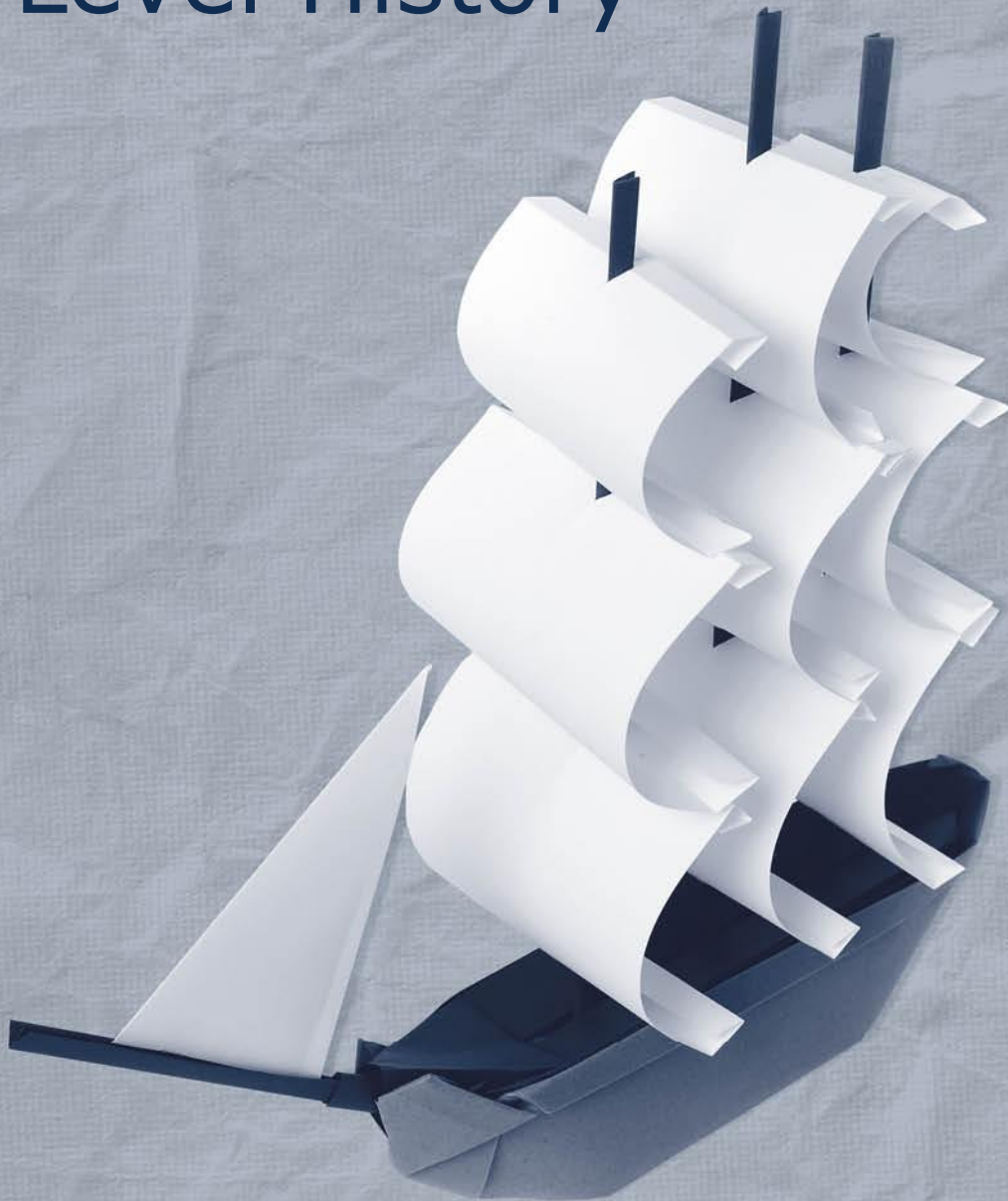


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_03

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 34

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 3:

- Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society.
- Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_34

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the design of Brunel's prefabricated hospital (1855) and the challenges he faced in building it.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the motives for, and the extent of support for, the Jarrow March (1936).

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Isambard Kingdom Brunel designed a ~~pres~~ prefabricated hospital in ~~145~~ 1855 to help the victims of the Crimean war. Whilst building the hospital a number of challenges ~~for~~ came about which Brunel had to try and solve and this source has good value in ~~that~~ revealing the problems faced by Brunel, as well as the design of the hospital.

First of all, we can see that the source ~~itself~~ was written by Isambard Kingdom Brunel himself which will ~~not~~ give it good value into describing the design and the problems faced, however Brunel could be minimising the extent of the problems to keep the building going. Also all throughout the source it talks about the design and the problems which adds to the value due to it being about the topic at hand and not anything else.

In the source Brunel talks about the design of the hospital; in it he says that the hospital will be a number of separate buildings that have been designed to be the same size and shape and can be easily placed on ground with a slope. This tells us that Brunel has looked at the land structure and designed the building to sit and be easily built ~~off~~ where it is supposed to be built. This adds to the value of the source by showing what the outline of the dimensions and

~~overall design~~ how the hospital will look, but ~~it~~ lacks specifics which could take away from the value of the source.

The source then goes on to talk about the design of the building on the inside e.g. size of the rooms, what rooms will be in the hospital and potential ~~opport~~ opportunity to increase the size. Once again adds to the value by giving ~~overall~~ an outline of design, but lacks specifics and potential problems.

Later in the source Brunel then talks about the problems faced when he was building it. The first problem he ~~says~~ it talks about is receiving letters from Turkey with instructions not to ~~build~~ build one of the platforms for landing of stores and patients. which gives good value to the source as it is talking about the country the hospital is being built in ~~or~~ telling Brunel not to build part of the hospital. Brunel then goes on to talk about how no expense shall be incurred and that landing in all weathers is important for a good site, however then says the platform will be covered in water in the summer and be inaccessible in the winter. This takes away value from the source as Brunel doesn't explain how ~~as~~ he is going to solve the problem at hand, and that even if the problem was solved and the platform was built it couldn't be used much throughout the year anyway due to poor weather conditions.

Finally he talks about how it is impossible to obtain sufficient means of transport to carry materials from the shore to the sites. This has good value as it tells you specifically the problem Brunel faced when building the hospital, however has come from reports of other people so the problem could be exaggerated. At the end of the source Brunel talks about a potential solution to the problem of transporting resources which adds to the value of the source.

Overall this source has good value in revealing the design of Brunel's prefabricated ~~hospital~~ hospital and problems faced when building it, however it doesn't go into detail ~~about~~ or specifies about the design, as well as not talking about solutions to the problems faced which ~~can~~ takes away value from the source. Also it is written by Brunel himself which gives it good value.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The source is undeniably ~~the~~ very valuable
 for ~~both~~ revealing the design of Brunel's prefabricated
 hospital for the Crimean War and the
 challenges he faced in building it. ~~The extent as~~
 it is is a letter outlining both of these
 enquiries in much ~~deeper~~ depth. However, it is more
 valuable for an enquiry into ~~the~~ the design of the
 prefabricated hospital due to the date. It was
 written before the hospital was constructed, the
 context and it only mentions the initial
 problems Brunel faced. Thus it cannot be very
 valuable for revealing the problems Brunel faced
 throughout the whole process. ~~As well as~~ Considering
 the weight of the source by judging the
 potential motives that Brunel had in writing
 the letter, as well as the contextual
 background, the ~~source~~ source is ~~quite~~ very
 valuable for ~~an enquiry into~~ revealing
 the design of Brunel's prefabricated hospital
 (Feb 1855) and less valuable, while still
 holding a ~~lot of~~ some value, for revealing
 the challenges he faced in building it.

Firstly, the source is very valuable for revealing the design of Brunel's prefabricated hospital for the Crimean War as the letter goes into much depth about the structure of the building. The source states that "the whole hospital will consist of a number of separate buildings" and that "each building contains two ward rooms, intended for 20 twenty-six beds each". This suggests that Brunel took the terrible conditions of the old hospitals ~~into~~ into account and made ~~sure~~ sure that the design considered the health of its patients. Florence Nightingale ~~wrote~~ wrote to the Deputy Secretary of the War Office, Mr Hames, outlining the poor conditions in the hospitals at the time. 16,000 men died of disease and disease, compared to just over 2,000 in actual combat. The previous hospital on the site had a death rate of 14% Brunel evidently designed the hospital to be of high quality and to take into account and improve on the ~~poor~~ conditions of the previous hospital. This prefabricated hospital had a death rate of only 5%.

Thus the source is ~~also~~ very valuable for revealing this aspect of the design.

The source is also valuable for revealing the design as it ^{suggests} ~~mentions~~ that Brunel designed the hospital to be ~~extremely~~ easily constructed by one mostly unskilled workers in the corner Crimea by using large blocks of pre-made building: "easily placed on the ground", "separate buildings". However, the source does not mention that the more less general design aspects such as the toilet blocks with which were inspired by work house ~~at privies~~ privies, which needed little water; or the fact that Brunel included a stove to heat water for hand washing in each work room. These are important design aspects, which the source does not mention. However, regardless, the source is still very valuable as it allows insight into Brunel's own mind. It is

As it is a letter written by Brunel to his brother-in-law Mr. Hanmer, who also happens to be the deputy Secretary of the War Office, the source carries much weight. It is a first hand account given by

Chief engineer, Brunel was had a ~~lot~~ many years of experience by 1855. Thus the design is not a controversial issue and Brunel does not seem to have altered either motives, the source does carry a lot of weight for the enquiry into the design of Brunel's prefabricated hospital.

Furthermore, the source does have some value for the second enquiry into the challenges that Brunel faced when building the hospital, however, it is limited as the date restricts the information about the problems.

The source is valuable as it suggests that Brunel had a problem with communication and wider labour problems as the source states: "It appears that instructions have been given not to proceed with the up to two platforms... a few words will explain the purpose of our second platform". The lack of trained workers to build the factory was down to the lack of training and supply of skilled

observers or constructors, who were fighting. However, Brunel does not mention the source does not mention this. It is very much deeper particularly because the ~~source~~ ~~author~~ ~~historian~~ had not truly seen he had not experienced this problems fully yet. The date of the source (1855) is before the heavy construction began in 1856 thus the source is limited as it does not cover the full range of problems which Brunel encountered during the building of the Great Western Railway.

In addition, the source is also of some value as it suggests that Brunel

Brunel had issues with transportation of parts due to the lack of "sufficient means" in Turkey. This is the time as the building parts were so heavy, it took 26 ships to transport the parts from England to Turkey from May to December 1855. Thus it was very difficult for Brunel to organise the ~~work~~ ~~work~~ workers in Turkey & transport "by means of native carts and men". The source is further useful as it outlines the way in which Brunel innovatively dealt with these problems, such as sending "20 tons of

light rails and a few trucks". Thus however, despite ~~the~~ this being of some value the weight of the advice in this enquiry is limited.

As Bamel is corresponding with the "deputy secretary of the War Office", he may not have wanted to disclose all private problems. This can be inferred as Bamel mentions twice the issue of money: "no needless expense shall be incurred", and after other small ~~work~~ work added but exceed £500 £500." This suggests that Bamel is hesitant to tell either any financial issues, as he did have a reputation for going considerably ^{over} budget. He felt that he has to ~~be~~ keep recording Mr. Hanes this indicates that he is holding back issues to do with other aspects. In addition, the problem with the date date also causes the weight that the advice can carry in an enquiry with the problem Bamel faced as it ~~is~~ does not cover the entire period.

Overall, while the source is valuable for

but, to an extent, it is more valuable for the revealing the claims rather than for revealing the issues, considering the ~~contextual~~ context of the source and the weight that the source carries.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Source 2 is valuable to a great extent in revealing the motives for and ~~and~~ extent of support for the Tarrow March of 1936 such as drawing attention to the plight of the unemployed and lists the public figures in support of the march. However, there are limitations to the source ^{which} ~~which~~ must be taken into account. The value of the source will be assessed by looking at whether all motives and all support (or lack of it) is revealed.

In terms of revealing the motives for the Tarrow March, source 2 is valuable to a great extent because it clearly states the aims of the march such as 'drawing the attention of the Government to the unemployment position' in Tarrow and generate 'wide publicity and ... sympathy' for the marchers and their plight. This is accurate because after the Wall St crash in 1929 and the subsequent collapse in world trade, British heavy industry suffered heavy losses from falling demand and mass unemployment, especially in the North where these industries were concentrated. Hence, Tarrow which was home to Palmer's shipyard, had to close in 1931, according to the source

due to the depression leaving many men unemployed.

At one point, unemployment reached almost 70%

in Jarrow, hence the need for the march to 'provide work for unemployed men'. Furthermore, due to

the government's laissez-faire economic policies, heavy industry was not protected with tariffs abroad like

the light industries (1925 Safeguarding of Industries Act),

further plunging the north into unemployment and

poverty and there was little help to relieve the poor.

Hence, the motive to ^{gain} 'sympathy of the general public' could be realised as the main problems of the

Depression seemed to be concentrated in certain areas

of the country ~~where~~ while the South and Midlands

benefited from the growth of light industry and

the housing boom. Therefore, marching to London

could inform the public of the plight of the unemployed

and force the government to provide work and welfare

for families in Jarrow and the North as a whole.

Of course, the source doesn't provide all the motives

of the march, making it less useful to the historian.

For example, the source doesn't mention the fact that

The Iron and Steel Federation banned Salt from opening

a steelworks in Jarrow which would have greatly

improved the unemployment situation there and so a

motive of the march could have been to protest against

The unfair treatment of Tarrow and its workers which the Ministry of Labour neglects to mention. This was most probably due to not wanting to alarm the Home Office of an angry march (which it wasn't). Against the government but rather to portray the march as an awareness-raising exercise.

The source is also ~~use~~ valuable to a ^{marked} great extent in revealing the extent of support for the march. The source mentions that the 'Mayor and Council of Tarrow' as well as the MP of Tarrow, Ellen Wilkinson helped to organise the march, showing that influential public figures were supportive of the march as they intended to 'accompany the men on their march'. This reveals that the Tarrow March was not only ^{a movement} ~~an emergency~~ by the shipyard workers but also the whole community as 11 000 people signed the petition that the marchers would present to Parliament. Furthermore, the creation of a 'special fund' which ended up raising £1500 for the march again shows that support for the march in Tarrow was very high as it was not just the shipyard workers who had suffered from unemployment. Their loss of work had knock-on effects on business in Tarrow due to the shipyard being the biggest employers and so many families were struggling to survive and supported the return of industry or work to Tarrow.

However, the source is less valuable for revealing the ^{full} extent of support for the march as opposition to the march is not mentioned. One reason for this could be at the time of writing, major opponents of the march such as the Labour Party and Trade Union Congress (TUC) had not yet heard of it and so had not voiced their opposition on the matter. Furthermore, the opposition to the march could be seen ~~while~~ in certain areas of the country where the marchers were not welcomed at stops and were made to stay in the local workhouses, but the source also doesn't reveal the ~~wide~~ support given to the marchers in other areas of the country where they were treated generously, even by certain branches of the Labour Party, showing that support for the march was divided. This division was apparent when the marchers arrived in London when their own rally was well-attended but Parliament dismissed their petition and sent the marchers home empty-handed. This makes source 2 only moderately useful for revealing the extent of ~~opinion~~ ^{support} for the Tarrow March because it only shows levels of support from within Tarrow but due to it being a memorandum written before the march took place, the source is less valuable for revealing opposition to the march while it took place.

All in all, source 2 is ^{valuable} ~~useful~~ to a great extent for revealing the motives ~~aftr~~ for the Jarrow March because it shows that the main reasons for marching was to relieve the unemployed in Jarrow as well as generate sympathy for the unemployed as the South was not facing the same economic problems as the North. On the other~~ma~~ hand, source 2 is ~~use~~ valuable to a lesser extent for revealing the full extent of support for the march because it only shows support for the march within Jarrow and due to when it was written, does not reveal the extent of support for the march while it was taking place, hence the opposition of the Labour Party and the dismissal of Parliament of the petition are not mentioned, making the source more valuable for revealing the motives for rather than the extent of support for the Jarrow March in 1936.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

ASSESS the value of the source for revealing the motives for, & the extent of support for, the Jarrow March (1936) (20 marks)

The Jarrow March was a march which took place in 1936 from the town of Jarrow in Somerset to ~~to~~ the capital, London. The aim of the ~~march~~ March was to bring to the government's attention the levels of unemployment in the town due to ~~the~~ ^{closures of important factories,} government cuts. Source 2 is an extract from a memorandum about the Jarrow March sent from the Ministry of Labour to the Home Office on the 26th September 1936. Within the government, the Ministry of Labour dealt with employment issues and the Home Office dealt with law and order. The source is explaining to the Home Office what the Jarrow Marchers ^{plans} ~~plans~~ are, who will attend the meeting in London and what their requests are.*

As explained in source 2, the motive for the Jarrow March was to draw 'the attention of the Government to the unemployment position in the town'. In 1932, unemployment was at 74% mainly due to Palmer's Shipyard closing down where most men were

²
~~2~~ formerly employed. Also, many other places of employment shut down. Source 2 explains that "The steelworks, which at one time employed approximately 2,500, closed down in 1921" as well as "The blast furnaces, which employed 1,500 up to 1921 temporarily closed down." ~~This too~~ All these closures brought mass unemployment levels to Jarrow. With the march they hoped ~~to~~ that "the position of Jarrow will attract wide publicity and the sympathy of the general public resulting in the establishment of industry to provide work".

Source 2 adds value for revealing the motives for the Jarrow March because it has come from the government body and so Jarrow have obviously told them what they want. Also, the statistics of the number of people that were unemployed show the high ~~un~~ unemployment levels so this supports that.

The Jarrow March was widely supported by the local council. In fact, as stated in Source 2 "The March was organised by the Mayor and Council of Jarrow". This shows that the council obviously cared about the high ~~an~~ unemployment

or they would not have been taking the action that they did. As well as the support from the Mayor and Council, "the principle person responsible for the organisation, is Councillor D. F. Riley" who was a member of the Jarrow Borough Council. They made sure a separate Office was set up just to focus on the march so it could be executed perfectly. Some members of the Council done and helped out more in in practice than in theory. Source 2 explains how "Miss Ellen Wainman, MP for Jarrow, and several members of the Council, intend to accompany the men on their march." This shows how serious they are if they are willing to walk 300 miles with the men.

However, source 2 does not hold much value due to the fact it does not talk about the people who opposed the march. For example, the rich were not happy about the march calling them 'ungrateful'. This doesn't make the source as valuable as it could be because it does not show both sides of the story. Also, the source was written before the Jarrow March, this means it's impossible to speculate how much support ~~even~~ the march actually gained. For example, in source 2 it says how it was hoped the March would end

"resulting in the establishment of industry to provide work for unemployed men". However, during the whole ~~month~~ march, only one man was offered a job. This shows that it did not gain as much support as was expected.

* The Jarrow March happened after a short and small economic depression ~~the~~ left the ~~majority~~ majority of the country unemployed and in pauperism.

~~At~~ⁱⁿ Jarrow. Palmer's Shipyard was the main area of employment due to the large docks importing trade stock.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The source comes from the Ministry of Labour who dealt with employment issues. They are writing this memorandum to the Home Office regarding the Jarrow March which was a 270 mile march to London, to present their petition and plea for help to the House of Commons and therefore the Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin. Through writing to the Home Office, the Ministry of Labour are issuing this particular Hunger March as not just an issue of unemployment but rather law and order perhaps anticipating a march along the lines of the line of Nuland where 77 were arrested only a few years before (1932).

The Source indicates that a major ^{notive} influence of the march is the closing down of Palmer's shipyard in May 1930 after a few years of turmoil. Source 2 however only recognises that 400 men were employed up to 1930 as it neared closing but nevertheless, ~~was~~ Palmer was a big employer and general part of Jarrow as a small town of around 35 000. Furthermore, an added motive for such a publicised march was the financial

issues in Tarrow as shown by 'thousand' of letters appealing for financial support have been sent to various parts of the country'. As such a small town Tarrow was suffering with the closing of factories and the general decline of older industries at the time. The Government's welfare system at the time was not the strongest as the Unemployment Act of 1934 provided a 'pots' but only £1.80 a week for a family of 5 when the national average was at £3.00. Families of Tarrow were suffering badly from the effects of the decline in old industries and Source 2 echoes this as a major motive for their 1936 march.

In terms of the extent of support, this source in ~~fact~~ states that ~~the~~ the community support inside Tarrow was quite huge as several members of the Council like Ellen Wilkinson intended to ~~also~~ join the marchers. They also had support from councillor D.F. Riley as well as the Town Hall opening a 'separate office' to deal with this march. ~~But~~ However, Source 2 states that 'approximately 200 men will participate in the March' which implies that many men or women didn't wish to join the march but the real reason was that ~~only~~ these 200 men were deemed fit to make the walk and provide the

'intended message - more strategic than a lack of support. As well, the source does reveal that Jarrow was at its core a grass roots march and it had very little support from other towns and cities despite crying out with letters. Generally, source 2 indicates the Jarrow march had minimal support.

Source 2 can certainly be considered valuable when addressing the motives of the Jarrow March as it is talking prior to the march so would understand the reasons why and contextual factors. Factors for motivation like the closing of Palmers and lack of financial support are both mentioned which were most likely the priorities for this march to London. Since this source comes from the Ministry of Labour, which focus on employment issues, the source does have considerable value as the main motive for the march was unemployment in Jarrow after the National Shipbuilders Ltd. bought and eventually rationalised Palmers since it was too small to manufacture ships on the scale of Queen Mary & Elizabeth. In regard to support, this source was valuable in showing support before the march but as a result neglects support gained during a signature were gained and general welcoming in many towns - ultimately a limitation of the source.

Source 2 certainly has many limitations for addressing support and motives. Firstly, the source doesn't mention or perhaps underlines the importance of Palmer and shipbuilding in Jarrow as when this shut, 80% of the 35 000 were unemployed ~~which had been~~ hundred had been unemployed so long that they were not eligible for their dole payments anymore; some had even been unemployed for over 5 years in Jarrow. A further limitation is that the source comes from before the march occurred so doesn't recognise the mass support gained during the march and also perhaps ignores one of ~~their~~ ^{the marchers'} main motives; to show the public of the government's ignorance towards such issues of declining industries, and particularly the issue of employment outside of London, as from 1931-1936, 65% of new jobs were made in London as the rest of the country like Jarrow, N. Ireland and South Wales suffered. Jarrow represented a town with a microcosm of many other west towns and cities that were forgotten - Stanley Baldwin's rejection to see them and their dole payments being removed on return to Jarrow highlighted the negligence which was a huge motive for marchers. Lastly, the source undermines the importance of Ellen

Wilkinson and her leading of the march to London, so fails to recognise that importance of her support to Jarrow as her book in 1938 on Jarrow 'the murdered town', signified the motive of the march.

Finally, ~~the~~ source 2 is valuable to an extent as it does point out motives like the financial struggle and mass unemployment just perhaps undermines the scale of the issue in Jarrow. The provenance is perhaps the source's greatest value ^{when addressing motives} but the huge limitation surrounding statistical support about unemployment indicates that its value is limited for looking at motives for Jarrow as mass unemployment was most likely the ~~g~~ greatest factor. In terms of showing support it does show that the march was quite grass roots but then it can't show the positive support the march gained on its way to London. Overall, I do not believe the source is of great value ^{various} when ~~for~~ revealing motives ~~but~~ or support due to its limitations.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society

EITHER

- 3 How significant was the production of Wedgwood's slave medallion (1787) to the campaign for the abolition of the slave trade?

OR

- 4 To what extent did the Austin Motor Company adapt to market forces at the Longbridge works in the years 1905–28?

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

EITHER

- 5 'Indoor relief systems were more effective than outdoor relief systems in relieving the conditions of paupers in the years 1780–1832.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6 'The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (1905–09) was significant in changing the principles of welfare provision.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

To a medium extent the production of Wedgwood's slave medallion was significant to the abolition of the slave trade for various reasons.

Firstly, by 1789 Wedgwood had become a household name due to the amazing popularity of his creamware which came about after a patronage from the Queen and Wedgwood even became known as 'Her Majesty's potter'.

Similarly, he was also known for his campaign to get a canal built from Trent to Mersey, which was only allowed to go ahead after a patronage from the Duke of Bridgewater, with the canal finally being completed in 1777. This was big news and gained Wedgwood fame, as did his creamware as it became a must have in family households. This means that Wedgwood had the notoriety in which he was able to spread a good message in support of the abolition of the slave trade. Having his backing was very significant as it gave the campaign for the abolition of the slave trade a platform.

with popularity of which they had never experienced before. And popularity could only have the positive effect of more people hearing about the campaign which is why Wedgwood's backing was so significant.

Secondly ~~Wedgwood~~ Wedgwood himself, and his decision to produce the slave medallion in 1787 is of huge significance. Wedgwood was a well respected businessman who had had dinner with Queen in a society with such discriminatory views and division between classes. Wedgwood's decision to back the campaign due to his beliefs sent a real message to the upper classes and gave them insight/made them aware of a subject they may well have otherwise never heard or cared about. So in that respect, Wedgwood's slave medallion was of great significance.

Finally, Wedgwood's slave medallion wasn't only a sign of his own views and beliefs, but also the medallion itself was very popular and sold very well. This was hugely significant as it was actual evidence to the abolition of the slave trade campaign that their message was getting out there, and surely people would only buy the medallion if they believed or

supported the abolition of the slave trade.

However, it can be argued that Wedgwood's slave medallion wasn't significant to the abolition of the slave trade campaign, for various reasons.

Firstly, it cannot be ignored that Wedgwood was a wealthy businessman. This means that like all businessmen he was always looking for an opportunity to make money. Therefore it can be said that Wedgwood knew the medallion would make money, and that was his only reason behind doing it. This would make it lose significance as it was done for morally wrong reasons, making it more of an easy marketing campaign.

Finally, although Wedgwood's medallion was extremely successful and he said he fully backed the campaign, it is known that Wedgwood's fellow businessmen somewhat separated themselves from him because of his forward thinking views. Due to this he lost business associates and, in turn, business.

This suggests that the medallion wasn't very significant as it was obvious that there was still a big problem with racism and the

medallion didn't change it.

In summary, despite the old fashioned, unchangeable views of wealthy businessmen, it is clear that Wedgwood's slave medallion was of great significance and arguably gave the abolition of the slave trade campaign their biggest platform from which to spread their message they had ever had up to that point.

This response received 10 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

The statement that the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (1905-09) was significant in changing the principles of welfare provision is correct only to a certain extent. Welfare provision being the way in which relief was given to those in poverty. The Commission itself gave two reports concerning the usefulness from the state. Furthermore the Liberal reform which influenced by the majority report was not the sole reason for the reform, as there were other significant factors involved. Furthermore the attitudes behind the majority report and Liberal reform were fundamentally different indicating a more limited impact of the reform. Therefore Commission was significant in changing the principles of welfare provision to only a certain extent.

The Commission provided two reports, the majority and minority report,

which recommended very different approaches to welfare provision. While both recommended that there should be change to the existing system the two approaches were diametrically opposed to each other. As historian Trevor Pritchard put it, 'with two such different reports the government received incentive only to do nothing'. Therefore given the split neither report had to be acted upon given the lack of consensus on one approach. Inevitably radical radicals e.g. Barbara Gurney who wanted no change in the system. Therefore in the short term it arguably hindered change welfare provision. However the minority report had a greater impact given its recommendations were picked up in the Liberal reforms, indicating its significance. However the majority report was not acted upon at any stage meaning its influence was negligible and only served to delay change given the conflict between them. The minority report. Therefore as a whole the commission's two reports only had a certain level of significance with regard to change welfare provision.

With particular regard to the principles of welfare provision during the minority report did have an impact but only to a certain extent. Its recommendations included non-contributory systems of universal health care and insurance which were far ahead of the liberal attitudes. The Liberal Reforms however were compromised with Victorian attitudes. As historians have seen agreed the reforms were a pragmatic shift full of compromise. So while the minority report recommended universal care the Liberal reforms still made a distinction between deserving and undeserving poor. For example with Old Age Pensions thousands were initially excluded if they had received relief in the last 14 years or been drunkards and the like. So there was a clear Victorian attitude of classification of the poor into deserving and undeserving. Therefore the attitudes of the minority report were not fully reflected in the Liberal reforms, meaning the Royal Commission was a bit of a partial compromise in changing attitudes, as the reforms were still compromised by Victorian attitudes.

Furthermore one of the fundamental grounds for the Liberal reforms according to historian J.D. Marshall was the Liberal attempt to moderate the reforms advocated by the new Labour party. Therefore the a key reason for class welfare provision was the pressure caused by the new Labour party. The Liberal fear of losing support to Labour was a clear motivating factor in devising the reforms. In particular the minority report was advocated by the Webbs who were members of the Fabian Society that helped establish the Labour party. This means that the report was in part used to moderate Labour given its policies were advocated by Labour. Therefore the Commission had a certain degree of impact given it was used in part by the Liberals to moderate the ~~reform~~ support for Labour.

The Commission two reports recommended the ~~abolition~~ modification of the existing poor law framework to alter the existing forms of relief. However the Liberal

public influence/pressure.

reforms did not break the poor law habit that established ~~equid~~ ^{equid} habitations. This indicates that the power of vested interests was too great to overcome. Many ~~an~~ ^{an} entirely new approach was conceived of. Therefore the report was ignored in that sense. For example the Poor Law Act was introduced in the past office and had no connection to the ~~work~~ ^{work} of the workhouse or poor law ~~chapel~~ ^{chapel} a third of workhouse ~~people~~ ^{people} being elderly. So it ~~typical~~ ^{typical} elderly ~~system~~ ^{system} ~~only~~ ^{only} ~~relying~~ ^{relying} ~~then~~ ^{then} ~~reliant~~ ^{reliant} with new legislation. For instance the National Insurance Act meant that professions, ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~building~~ ^{building} and ~~other~~ ^{other} ~~workers~~ ^{workers} ~~employed~~ ^{employed} ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~as~~ ^{as} they had unemployment insurance. Therefore there is a significant disparity between the ~~recommendations~~ ^{recommendations} of the Commission and what occurred. However this cannot be used to say the Commission had no significance given that old age pensions and ~~unemployment~~ ^{unemployment} insurance were advocated by the minority report.

The Royal Commission helped ~~for~~ ^{for}

a public attitude that that was
 conducive to change in welfare provision.
 This is so much as the Royal
 Commission was set up due to
 a recognition that change was
 needed from the Poor Law Amendment
 Act. This came from the expansion
 of welfare which influenced politics, as
 well as a growing awareness and
 attitude that poverty was the result
 of economic circumstances not a person's
 own moral failing. Therefore the Commission
 helped to develop the welfare
 change in the electorate, meaning the
 Commission did have clear significance
 in the public sphere.

In conclusion the Royal Commission
 into the Poor Laws was significant in
 changing the principles of welfare provision
 to a certain extent. The major
 factor that rendered its ^{significance} influence was
 the production of two opposing reports, that
 allowed the government to take action not
 recommended by either, even when the two agreed.
 e.g. the ^{realistic} modification in the Poor Law. Therefore

The consequent Liberal reforms were influenced by the
 minority report as a way to undercut support for
 the Labour party, given it was ^{Labour} their platform for
 reform. Yet the Liberal reforms did not go to the
 extent of the minority report recommended, with
 legislation still clearly influenced by Victorian
 attitudes to poverty. However it ~~is~~ clearly was
 influential as ~~the~~ the Liberal reforms were based
 on the minority report of a watered down
 version, meaning it was significant in the
 change principles of welfare provision to a
 certain extent, given its partial adoption into
 law.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Question 7, Question 8, Question 9 and Question 10

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society

EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that the Factory Act (1833) was the key turning point in changing working patterns and conditions in the years 1759–1928?

OR

- 8 'Attitudes to childhood, in the years 1802–1928, changed primarily as a result of the influence of novels.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

EITHER

- 9 'Industrialisation provided the main impetus for public health reforms in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 10 How far do you agree that the establishment of medical officers of health (1875) was the most significant turning point in the improvement of public health provision in the years c1780–1939?

Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒Question 9 ☒ Question 10 ☒

~~Attitudes~~ Attitudes to children in ~~the~~ ^{the} years 1802 and between 1802 to 1928 did not change primarily as a result of the influence of novels, as the primary ~~cause~~ cause for the shift in attitudes towards children was the growing accepting views of children being different to adults due to the influence of Victorian attitudes dominating throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and ~~a~~ twentieth ~~cent~~ century. The second most significant factor towards changing attitudes towards children between 1802 ~~and~~ to 1928 was the impact of literature because it was the first time products of books was targetted towards a market of not just adults but children, and as a result attitudes changed because authors such as Kingsley had adopted attitudes which were more Victorian orientated. The third factor which had changed the attitudes towards children was the impact of Prince Albert who was the husband of Queen Victoria and was considered a factor in changing attitudes towards children, ~~indirectly~~ indirectly ~~and~~ by influencing her and the government.

The primary ~~cause~~ cause for the shift in attitudes towards children were the growing attitudes adopted of a more

victorian society and was keen to adopt values which reflected good moralism. The attitudes towards children ~~can be shown~~ changing can be shown by analysing and evaluating the transition across the 18th, 19th and 20th century. During the 18th century, notions of romanticism was dominantly preserved for the rich and elite society because of their mass amount of wealth in contrast to the working class who relied on children as supplementary workers. These attitudes towards children were challenged by the middle class who thought it was unfair and immoral for children to work and provide an extra source of income for families. The middle class brought to the surface how children were not small adults and that they differed in nature, rate of learning and how they had grown. By bringing the issue of child labour to the surface of society, in the 19th century children were distanced from the workforce and were encouraged to take on education ~~to~~ and grow naturally at their own pace to preserve innocence, obedience and mannerism. These changes in attitudes were due to the ~~go~~ growing concern of children to maintain their respects and grow into better adults. Such changes were driven by forces such as the state of agricultural gangs which promoted vice and disrespect amongst young workers, so there was a driving social force to change the un-victorian attitudes that was dominant between

classes. By providing children with education and distancing them from the workplace, children had a higher probability of avoiding getting involved in vice and immoral actions. This was further stimulated by the 20th century which promoted facilities such as ~~a~~ ~~the~~ boy's scouts which allowed children to develop not just independently but also develop their team working skills. Such scouts provided a place for children to grow naturally and preserve the growing Victorian values for a moral future generation. Furthermore, the economy benefitted from producing toys such as train sets and dolls and doll houses to further encourage creativity and encourage children to experience childhood and not be treated as small adults or supplementary workers in the workhouse which had hindered the development of children. These ~~attitud~~ attitudes dominated across all classes and therefore had a wider effect on society changing attitudes towards children as more people were affected compared to the ~~the~~ impact of literature and the influence of Prince Albert.

The next most significant factor in changing attitudes towards children was the impact of literature because it was made available for children who could not read or did not attend school. This is important because it meant that authors such as Kingsley could effectively

put across their views about growing moralism. By making literature widely available for all children regarding their reading ability, means that a large proportion of society can be influenced and affected and therefore the impact of literature was not limited. Literature is important for the changing attitudes of children because the complex idea of moralism was simplified and broken down into a simpler and a more understandable way to effectively put across the views of moralism and concerning childhood by teaching children the importance of moral behaviour. However, the reason as to why the most significant factor for the changing attitudes of children is the growing adoption of Victorian values, and not the influence of literature is because without the Victorian attitudes, literature could not have been produced if there was not a growing concern from the start. The Victorian attitude was first needed in order to produce the literature, which is a product of the attitudes that were ^{changing} ~~changing~~ in society.

The third most important factor in changing attitudes towards children was the influence of Prince Albert. This is because he was able to exert influence over Queen Victoria who was his wife, not only indirectly but also using government action. This is because he

was close to Lord Ashley, who also shared ~~similar~~ similar views of sympathising for children and covering ~~children~~ childhood by distancing children from the workhouse. This was done by effectively contributing towards the Miner Act with Lord Ashley to set an age restriction ~~on~~ on children in the mining industry so that more children could be educated instead of working. Prince Albert ~~exerting~~ exerted influence about how an example family should run by introducing the tradition of decorating Christmas trees which strengthened the bond between families by encouraging to spend time with each other and appreciate one another. Prince Albert therefore contributed towards the adoption of Victorian values in society by exerting influence over society as Britain looked up to the royal family for not only support, but guidance too.

In conclusion, the most significant factor which had primarily changed the attitudes of children between 1802 to 1928 was ~~to~~ not because of the influence of novels as it was a product of the growing Victorian values which ~~advocating~~ advocated ~~per~~ preserving moral behaviour and childhood. The growing adoption of Victorian values produced authors to influence the concern of a lack of childhood through literature. The same can be argued for the influence of Prince Albert, who

encouraged the adoption of victorian values due to seeing the change and need of children's status and worth in society.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.• The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒Question 8 ☒Question 9 ☒Question 10 ☒

The establishment of medical officers of health certainly was a significant turning point in improvement of public health provision from 1780 to 1939, however this can only be to a fair extent. This is due to the fact that understanding the cause of disease, in particular John Snow's work on cholera, was a major impetus for laying the groundwork for a multitude of health provision in the allocated time period. Furthermore, the Public Health Act of 1848 was also significant as a turning point. In terms of an improvement in public health provision we can look at how widely provided and accepted provision was and also the extent to which it helped solve underlying problems regarding public health. Furthermore, we can label a turning point as being a defining moment which led to a vast improvement in public health provision.

Medical officers of health were popularised during the 1870s and certainly came to fruition after the implementation of the 1888 Public Health Act. The act stated that each public health

~~district~~ district should have one sanitary inspector and, of course, one medical officer of health (at least). The medical officer of health was tasked with helping to administer poor relief on a local level and worked closely with local governments. Medical officers ~~all~~ helped to bridge the gap between the central authorities and provision of relief and thus enabled a vast amount of people to attain relief. The ~~officer~~ establishment of officers is a very significant turning point in the sense that they finally allowed provision of public health to be widely accepted - due to their status and scientific knowledge (they required a ~~degree~~ ^{diploma} in state medicine or closely affiliated subjects) people were much more welcoming to this idea of public health provision in comparison ~~to~~ direct government provision. Medical officers of health, and the Public Health Act of 1875, laid the groundwork for public health provision for almost the entirety of the end of the period, until 1936 when a real Public Health Act was introduced. However, this Act still, despite some slight reforms, kept the idea of medical officers of health thus reinforcing the significance of officers and labelling them as a certain turning point. Conversely, it is safe to argue the fact that officers would definitely not have been as effective

in assisting underlying problems regarding public health had they not accumulated such a wealth and knowledge of the causes and cures of disease. Therefore, despite the undoubted importance of these officers, their significance is certainly underlined by the fact that if advances in understanding the causes of disease had not been made, they would not have been such a significant turning point in public health provision.

Building on from that point, understanding the causes of disease, and in particular Cholera, largely influenced and improved how Public Health provision was conducted. John Snow in 1853, after much investigation, discovered that the Broad Street Pump, in Soho, London had been a breeding ground for Cholera. Local factory workers drinking from the pump had ~~no~~ vastly more deaths in comparison to those who worked on Broad Street yet got their water from elsewhere. ~~Recognised~~ This, alongside much other anecdotal evidence, allowed Snow to confirm that Cholera was indeed a water borne disease - a discovery which completely changed how ~~provision~~ public health ~~regarding~~ provision ~~regarding~~ the disease was enacted. This understanding of the cause of disease influenced many acts throughout the time period, as the main authorities now knew how to directly

carry out provision without having to make assumptions built largely on fables and a lack of knowledge. Understanding that cholera was a water-borne disease certainly put a focus on ~~well~~ safe water supply - for example ~~Bradish~~ Edwin Chadwick in the mid to late 1800s while on the Board of Health called for an abolition of shallow drinking wells. Furthermore, at the twilight of the period, the 1936 Public Health Act put a focus on adequate provision of clean drinking water which led to 80% of England and Wales' population having access to safe drinking water. Understanding the cause of disease, and in particular cholera which so largely affected Britain throughout numerous epidemics, allowed ~~other~~ public health provision to improve. It helped stop underlying problems of public health and as well lead to an acceptance as through scientific knowledge and valid explanation people were more willing to accept public health provision. As aforementioned too, had this understanding of disease causes not been found, the work of people such as medical officers of health would have been largely undermined.

The Public Health Act of 1848 also proved significant as a turning point in the improvement of public health provision. The Act allowed a general board of health to be established and allocated power

to local boards of health which were established if 10% of ratepayers asked or the area had a death rate of 23/1000 or over. This structure of health provision was maintained throughout the entirety of the period ~~and was a success~~ and allowed provision to be provided directly ~~as to~~ those who needed it. This is due to the fact that through the system of local boards of health, it was much easier to know who needed relief as opposed to the central government whom would have found it difficult to attain the necessary information of an multitudinous constituencies. The Act allowed ~~for~~ a wide scale of provision as it was enacted up and down the country - however it is key to note that the act actually included Scotland and London thus the ^{significance} ~~importance~~ of the act is hindered as it did not effect of all of the UK. Continually, the act did waste a ~~big~~ lot of money and could be said to have not fully explored the funds with which it was allocated. As well as this, vested interests meant people were still not particularly interested in public health provision, therefore it was hard to stop the underlying problems regarding public health in the long run, despite the act being a direct outcome and aid to the Cholera epidemic of 1846. Regarding scientific understanding this was lacking at this point in time and the

act was hindered as a result of this, again emphasising the importance of understanding the cause of disease.

All in all, to a fair extent medical officers of health can be considered the most significant turning point as they most definitely allowed a vast improvement in the width and acceptance of public health provision. However, it is clear that without the sheer understanding of how disease was caused, in particular John Snow and Cholera, much legislation which defined over half the time period, would have been undermined. Therefore it is hard to say that medical officers of health were the most significant turning point in public health provision from 1880 to 1939 as ~~not~~ understanding the cause of disease was so important.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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